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Religions Philosophie auf Psychologischer und Geschichtlicher Grundlage, von AUGUST SABATIER. Freiburg, 1898. pp. 326.

Sabatier's religious philosophy rests upon psychological and historical grounds, and is here authoritatively translated into German. First the psychological origin and nature of religion are considered. Then follow religion and revelation, miracle and inspiration, the religious development of man. The second part discusses Christianity, beginning with Hebraism and the origin of the Gospels; then discusses the essence of Christianity and its historical forms. The third part treats of dogma, what it is, its historical life and development, the science of dogma and the critical theory of religious knowledge.

General Introduction to the Study of Holy Scripture, by CHARLES AUGUSTUS BRIGGS. Chas. Scribner's Sons, New York, 1899. pp. 688.

This is a very greatly enlarged tenth edition of the author's *Biblical Study*, 1888, which has been revised yearly for fifteen years in connection with text-book work and is now, on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the author's professorate, dedicated to the students and alumni of the Union Theological Seminary. The author's aim has been to take a very comprehensive and systematic, but somewhat superficial view of the very many special topics involved. Very much of it deals with what may be called externals, such as titles, names of authors, dates, etc., and those who look for much information on any of the special topics will be disappointed. Even such topics as the general teachings of Ritschl or Rothe, Vatke, Baur, or even just what the higher criticism holds, are treated so incidentally as to give almost no real information. We distinctly question the pedagogic method of such instruction, and think a true introduction should give far more prominence to the ideas of the different authors, and that, for instance, Paulsen, in his *Introduction to Philosophy*, solves this problem far better.

Die Gleichnisreden Jesu, von D. ADOLF JULICHER. Freiburg, 1899. pp. 643.

The author is one of the younger representatives of the new theology and it is this book upon which his reputation largely rests. The present volume is devoted to thirty-three parables, likenesses, and illustrations used by Jesus; and this affords the author an opportunity of not only displaying his very wide range of textual knowledge, but also of illustrating in the most effective way the leading tenets of liberal or higher criticism, which he represents.

The Evolution of Christianity, by RAMSDEN BALMFORTH. London, 1898. pp. 161.

The true view of the Scriptures and the forces that made it are first characterized from the inside. The beginnings of Christianity, which depend upon the question whether Jesus was divine or human, and the doctrine of the atonement follow. The organization and doctrine of the church, the mediæval reawakening and the definition of true religion are the other topics. The author's standpoint is distinctly liberal and ethical, and his creed is the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man.

Ethics and Revelation, by HENRY S. NASH. The Macmillan Co., New York, 1899. pp. 277.

The writer discusses the relations between ethics and religion, the

spiritual significance of the free state, comparative religion and the principle of individuality, the church's conception of revelation, prophecy and history, Christ and the creative good. Their aim, conformably to the will of the founder of the Bohlen lectureship, is to show "that the Bible marks out the road along which conscience must travel if it would treat our life on earth with abiding seriousness." The writer is a professor in the Episcopal Theological School at Cambridge, and the author of *Genesis of the Social Conscience*.

A Manual of Patrology, by WALLACE N. STEARNS. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, 1899. pp. 176.

This is a concise account of the chief persons, sects, orders, etc., in Christian history from the first century to the Reformation, with select biographical references. An infolded map and chart with several tables add greatly to the value of the work, which is almost as concise as a dictionary.

Essay on the Bases of the Mystic Knowledge, by E. RÉCÉJAC. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, 1899. pp. 287.

The writer first discusses the various attitudes of the mind towards the absolute, empiricism, criticism, etc., then the mystic consciousness which knows God through the heart is characterized, together with the symbols expressing such knowledge. Mystic esotericism is simply the intensified state of consciousness we know as inspiration. Mystic intuition reveals freedom and God, but is always in part incommunicable. The mystic city is the characterization of an ideal state in which the heart and not the head shall dominate.

Die Funktionsstörungen des Grosshirnes, von ALBERT ADAMKIEWICZ. Hanover, 1898. pp. 242.

This concise and comprehensive study, after a general account of physiology, psychology, histology and symptoms, takes up first the mechanical and then the functional diseases of the cortex, the latter including all the anomalies of sleep and dream; and thirdly stimulus and laming are discussed. The second part is devoted to a summary of what is known concerning cortical areas and localization; and the third treats of the substance of the hemispheres, cells, fibres, etc. Three interesting colored charts are appended.

Vererbung und Entwicklung, von MAX KASSOWITZ. M. Perles, Wien, 1899. pp. 391.

Of the fifty chapters that compose this volume, which although finished in 1897 is now printed with a little change, the most important are—the origin of life; the primeval cell and nucleus; assimilative continuity; changes by mechanical influences; correlation between blood vessels and bones; changes by nervous stimulation; individual adaptation; the impotence of natural selection; sexual selection; the inheritance of acquired character; innate nerve mechanism; amphimixis; Lemarck and Darwin; germinal selection; social instincts.

Essays in Psychical Research, by MISS X. (A. Goodrich-Freer). George Redway, London, 1899. pp. 330.

These papers, collected from various periodicals, discuss haunted houses, crystal gazing, the divining rod, hypnotism, obsession, psychic healing and Saint Columba. They are written in a lively and interesting style and from a sympathetic standpoint.

Arbeiten aus dem Gesamtgebiet der Psychiatrie und Neuropathologie, von R. v KRAFFT-EBING. J. A. Barth, Leipzig, 1897-1899. pp. 207.

These four volumes in one comprise some score and a half of miscellaneous papers published by the author in various journals between 1878 and 1898. The topics most fully treated are—transitory insanity on a neurasthenic basis; the imitation of organic nervous diseases in hysteria; clouded and dreamy states; imperative ideas, sexual psycho and neuropathy; the latter comprising over 100 pages of new matter.

Lehrbuch der Psychopathologischen Untersuchungs-Methoden, von R. SOMMER. Berlin u. Wien, 1899. pp. 399.

This valuable work comprises an introduction on methods in scientific psychopathology and four parts: (1) optical, (2) moto-graphic methods on knee, pupil, hands, etc., (3) acoustic, and (4) on psychic states and conditions, including memory, number work, association and time. There are in all 85 curves and figures.

La Dissolution Opposée à l'Évolution dans les Sciences Physiques et Morales, par ANDRÉ LALANDE. F. Alcan, Paris, 1899. pp. 492.

After one chapter each upon mechanical, physiological, and psychological dissolution, the author discusses social dissolution and its consequences in law. The latter is brought about by excessive division of labor, assimilation of sexes, the dissolution of family and of ethnic groups.

L'Instabilité Mentale, par G. L. DUPRAT. F. Alcan, Paris, 1899. pp. 310.

We have here an essay on the data of psychopathology. All mental functions are characterized by instability, personality no less than others, and morbid stability is especially seen in sex function and age. The practical conclusion is an account of what the author calls mental therapeutics and preventative pedagogy. The writer's standpoint is purely psychological and is largely based upon the distinction between psychic continuity and discontinuity. Philosophers should not give over to doctors the business of curing mental diseases, but should themselves study the pedagogy of firmness and coherence of will and character.

Primer of Psychology and Mental Disease, C. B. BURR, M. D. F. A. Davis Co., Philadelphia, New York, Chicago, 1898. pp. 116.

This little manual is designed for use in training schools for attendants and nurses. It is an extremely elementary primer in psychology, morbid and especially normal.

Psychiatrie und Seelsorge, von A. RÖMER. Berlin, 1899. pp. 343.

Dr. Römer presents here a guide for the recognition and avoidance of the nervous evils of our time. The psychoses he treats are grouped under the three heads of organic, idiopathic, and constitutional. Very interesting is his discussion of transitory losses of responsibility as contrasted with permanent loss. The last part of the book is devoted to a discussion of the assumption and consequences of his doctrine and of answering four objections to it. That it exhausts the body at the expense of the mind, that it denies freedom, that it reduces the worth of personality, and is unbiblical. The conclusion of the work discusses the personality of the shepherd of souls among the insane, and he pleads for the institution of such a special office as practicable and necessary.